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PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1982-1983

Programme budget performance of the United Nations  
for the biennium 1982-1983

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

Section 24. Regular Programme of Technical Co-operation

## SECTION 24. REGULAR PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Table 24.1

(in thousands of United States dollars)

Revised - appropriations 1982-1983	Estimated additional requirements					Total revised estimates
	Inflation	Rates of exchange	Decisions of policy making-organs	Other changes	Total	
30 843.9	(66.6)	(16.0)	-	(331.7)	(414.3)	30 429.6

Table 24.2

Regular budget: distribution of revised estimates by programme

(in thousands of United States dollars)

Programmes	Revised - appropriations 1982-1983	Estimated additional requirements					Total 1982-1983 revised estimates
		Inflation	Rates of exchange	Decisions of policy making-organs	Redeployment and other changes	Total	
A. Sectoral advisory services	15 998.1	(98.4)	(23.0)	-	(368.4)	(489.8)	15 508.3
B. Regional and subregional advisory services	8 294.5	49.9	3.3	-	(530.4)	(477.2)	7 817.3
C. Industrial development	6 551.3	(18.1)	3.7	-	567.1	552.7	7 104.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 843.9</b>	<b>(66.6)</b>	<b>(16.0)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(331.7)</b>	<b>(414.3)</b>	<b>30 429.6</b>

SECTION 24. REGULAR PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

I. Programme developments

24.1 Programme developments in 1982 are indicated in the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations Technical Co-operation Activities 1/ to the Governing Council of United Nations Development Programme at its thirtieth session, which, in response to General Assembly resolution 37/232, is made available, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session. In 1983, emphasis was given to assisting least developed countries and promoting technical co-operation among developing countries, using priorities already defined in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and the International Development Strategy.

II. Revised budget estimates (decrease: \$414,300)

24.2 The effects on resource requirements of inflation and changes in the rates of exchange are shown by programme in table 24.2. These amounts are calculated by applying to the projected expenditures those rates which correspond to the location and currency in which these are incurred. In order to ensure use of non-convertible currencies to the greatest extent possible, a redeployment of resources was effected from sectoral and regional advisory services to industrial development as explained in the following paragraphs.

A. Sectoral advisory services (decrease: \$489,800)

24.3 The total decrease under this heading contains a redeployment of \$368,400 in non-convertible currency to the programme on industrial development implemented by UNIDO. Greater emphasis was given in this programme to activities on natural resources and energy, including the implementation of training courses dealing with geology, coal mining and cartography. Resources were made available through redeployment for three seminars in 1983 dealing with the advancement of women. High priority was accorded to these activities in view of the need to prepare for the world conference to be held in 1985. A large component in non-convertible currency in the statistics subprogramme reflects the cost of five training courses in the collection and processing of statistical data and on economic statistics. The distribution of the expenditures in 1982-1983 by subprogramme is as follows:

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1/ DP/1983/18 and Add.1 and 2.

<u>Subprogramme</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>\$</u>	<u>Portion spent in non-</u> <u>convertible currency</u> <u>\$</u>
(1) Development issues and policies	3 359 300	-
(2) Natural resources	5 413 100	764 200
(3) Public administration and finance	1 664 400	-
(4) Social development	1 020 700	10 000
(5) Statistics	1 927 800	1 129 200
(6) Human rights	496 100	-
(7) Advancement of women	100 000	-
(8) Human settlements	914 600	5 100
(9) International trade	<u>612 300</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total:</b>	<b><u>15 508 300</u></b>	<b><u>1 908 500</u></b>

**B. Regional and subregional advisory services (decrease: \$477,200)**  
Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific (decrease: \$89,400)

24.4 The total decrease is due mostly to unspent contributions in non-convertible currencies.

24.5 In view of the priorities expressed by Governments in the region, redeployments were deemed necessary to make provision for advisers in social development and humanitarian affairs, and in technology, human settlements and industry.

24.6 Although a total of 196.5 work-months of advisory services - 24 of which were for the team leader of the United Nations Development Advisory Services (UNDAT) in the South Pacific - were delivered in 1982-1983 against a planned level of 216, actual costs for advisory work-months proved higher than expected. The shortfall of 19.5 work-months made it possible for ESCAP to remain within the resources of the revised appropriation.

24.7 Programme delivery in terms of expenditure by programmes of activity is as follows:

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	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Portion spent in non- convertible currency</u> \$
(1) UNDAT	249 500	-
(2) Development planning	126 400	-
(3) Technology, human settlements and industry	153 400	-
(4) International trade	150 900	-
(5) Shipping and ports	110 900	-
(6) Natural resources and energy	292 200	142 300
(7) Social development and humanitarian affairs	276 100	-
(8) Statistics	195 200	-
(9) Transport	58 400	58 400
(10) Secretarial assistance	<u>127 900</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>1 740 900</u>	<u>200 700</u>

Economic Commission for Latin America (decrease: \$289,100)

24.8 The total decrease is attributable solely to unspent amounts of non-convertible currencies. The cost of salaries of regional advisers tended to decrease as a result of favourable movements in the rate of exchange with the Chilean peso, but actual common staff costs offset the savings under salaries.

24.9 Short-term consultants supplemented a team of 16 experts in the implementation of seven programmes of activity in order to deliver a total of 186.5 work-months of advisory services as opposed to 216 envisaged in the proposed programme budget. Special attention was given to the Caribbean region, to technical and economic co-operation among developing countries and to matters relating to land transport facilitation. The subprogramme on development planning covers six advisers in the biennium working in the following areas: economic negotiations, co-operation among developing countries, the Caribbean subregion, economic integration and monetary and financial policy.

24.10 Special attention was given in the latter part of 1983 to recruitment of experts on agricultural policy, international economic negotiations, and export development and promotion in order to assist countries of the region in dealing with specific aspects of the international crisis affecting the world economy.

24.11 The programme delivery in terms of expenditures by programme of activity is as follows:

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	<u>Total</u> \$
(1) Food and Agriculture	83 400
(2) Development planning	1 174 700
(3) International trade	57 900
(4) Natural resources	75 000
(5) Statistics	28 500
(6) Transport, communications and tourism	128 700
(7) Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation	28 900
(8) Secretarial assistance	<u>120 100</u>
Total:	<u><u>1 697 200</u></u>

Economic Commission for Africa (decrease: \$4,600)

24.12 A decrease of \$30,000 due to lower than anticipated costs of advisers is partly offset by increased requirements of \$25,400 in non-convertible currency. The amount of contributions in non-convertible currencies was used for a seminar on port operations held in 1982, and another one on popular participation in development held in 1983.

24.13 The breakdown of expenditures by subprogramme is as follows:

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Portion spent in non- convertible currency</u> \$
(1) Development planning, projections and policies	979 000	176 900
(2) Shipping and ports	339 300	274 800
(3) Natural resources	215 600	-
(4) Public administration	547 500	-
(5) Social development	171 300	-
(6) Statistics	190 700	-
(7) Transport, communications and tourism	150 100	-
(8) Administrative support to Multi-national Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOC), and secretarial assistance	<u>317 100</u>	<u>-</u>
Total:	<u><u>2 910 600</u></u>	<u><u>451 700</u></u>

Economic Commission for Western Asia (decrease: \$94,100)

24.14 A reduction of \$226,700 for the unutilized provision in non-convertible currencies is partly offset by an increase of \$132,600, required for the one-time cost of changing the duty station of the regional advisers from Lebanon to Baghdad. This move had an impact on the implementation of this programme with the result that only 156 work-months of the 192 anticipated in the proposed programme budget were delivered.

24.15 The breakdown of the expenditures by subprogramme is as follows:

	<u>Total</u> \$
(1) Development planning	211 200
(2) Industrial development	214 700
(3) Public administration and finance	203 300
(4) Social development	223 600
(5) Statistics	307 400
(6) Transport	198 000
(7) Secretarial support	<u>110 400</u>
Total:	<u><u>1 468 600</u></u>

C. Industrial development (increase: \$552,700)

24.16 The increase of \$552,700 reflects the redeployment of non-convertible currency resources made available from sectoral and regional advisory services. During the biennium the services of five interregional advisers, including one for negotiations (made available in response to a recommendation of the Industrial Development Board), and six regional advisers were financed. The contributions made available in non-convertible currencies were used to finance training programmes in Eastern Europe.

24.17 The breakdown by type of activity of expenditures under this programme is as follows:



	<u>Total</u> <u>\$</u>
Training of developing countries' personnel in various industrial fields:	
- Individual fellowships	600 000
- Group training programmes	1 346 000
- Establishment or strengthening of training facilities	700 000
Special activities for the least developed of the developing countries	2 295 000
Regional advisory services	713 000
Short-term advisory services (interregional advisers)	850 000
Co-operation among developing countries	500 000
Consultations with Governments	<u>100 000</u>
Total:	<u><u>7 104 000</u></u>

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